# Nippon Times

No. 16,567 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

## BERNADOTTE MEDIATING ON GERMAN SURRENDER

### Swedish Foreign Office Reveals Transmission of Himmler's Message to Allies

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—The Swedish Foreign Office, officially affirming the fact that Count Folke Bernadotte is acting as mediator for Germany's unconditional surrender to the United States and Britain, issued the following statement:

"Count Bernadotte has received word from Heinrich Himmler and transmitted it to proper persons through the Swedish Foreign Office and the American and British Ministers in Stockholm."

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—Heinrich Himmler has offered his services to Count Bernadotte, intermediary in Germany's surrender negotiations, the local correspondent of the London Evening Standard reported today. Meanwhile, German commanders in Denmark, including the German Plenipotentiary Werner Best, informed the Allies that they are ready to withdraw their troops from Zealand and perhaps from Jutland as well.

#### Stalin Reveals Policy

Domei

MOSCOW, April 30.—Clarifying the Soviet policy toward Germany, Marshal Josef Stalin issued the following May Day declaration today.

The Allied Nations are resolved to destroy Fascism and militarism of Germany and force the latter to compensate fully for the losses sustained by the Allies. However, the Allied Nations will not force severe terms should the people of Germany faithfully carry out the orders issued by the Allies.

The above-mentioned declaration by Premier Stalin is a repetition of his address delivered last year on the occasion of the anniversary of the Revolution.

Meanwhile, military administration is being conducted in the occupied areas in Berlin by the commanders of the Red Army.

#### British Conditions Given

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—The British Government is eagerly awaiting news that may presage the end of the European war, according to Reuter's correspondent E. Fraser. A message from Count Folke Bernadotte, Swedish Red Cross leader, is anticipated.

Authoritative circles here maintain that in four major points of the surrender terms will be adhered to: The first point is unconditional surrender; the second is that the surrender offer should be made equally to Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union; the third is that the Powers concerned shall make no disclosure to Germany as to the armistice terms; and the fourth is that no special favor for Heinrich Himmler or any other representative of Germany can be considered.

#### Sensation Is Caused

Domei

LISBON, April 30.—The news that Reich Home Minister Heinrich Himmler had proposed unconditional surrender to Britain and the United States reported by the Associated Press correspondent attending the San Francisco Conference as a "statement made by a high official attending the conference" caused a great sensation among all the delegates attending the meeting, according to a San Francisco report.

Immediately upon the circulation of the news, the British Government issued a statement that British authorities at present had nothing to say about the report. Several hours later, President Truman declared that the report of the German peace proposal had no foundation at all.

The United Press immediately denied the rumor as false but the Associated Press came out with a statement that "the high official mentioned was Sentor Tom Connally, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee."

Yesterday evening, the Swedish Foreign Office announced that Count Bernadotte had conveyed Himmler's wish to the United States and Britain. But it is not known by what route Bernadotte had received Himmler's proposal as all communications out of Germany have been stopped. Also observers are eager to know what position the Count occupies.

#### Truman Denies Rumor

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—The rumor of the unconditional surrender of Germany was denied by President Truman in his statement to the press made today, according to a Washington report.

"There is no truth of the United States Government having accepted the German proposal of surrender," the statement said. "I came to the White House as usual and only received reports about this news from San Francisco and the State Department. I conferred with Chief of Staff Admiral Leahy, and he communicated with General Eisenhower, by long distance telephone. All I can say now is that there is no truth to the rumor."

#### Churchill Comments

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 28.—Regarding the report of the German proposal for surender, Prime Minister Churchill issued the following special statement today, according to a London report.

"According to Reuter reports, Himmler proposed unconditional surrender to Britain and the United States only but the two countries replied that they would not accept the offer unless the offer is made to the entire United Nations including the Soviet Union. At present the British Government has no information to be made public concerning the report. The British Government will accept unconditional surrender only if the offer is made to the three nations of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union."

## *U.S. Not Recognizing New Austrian Regime; London-Non-Commital*

**Special to the Nippon Times**

**LISBON, April 30.—Joseph Clark Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, declared today, that the United States Government would not recognize the Austrian Provisional Government led by former Chancellor Dr. Karl Renner and that negotiations are under way with the Soviet Government in this connection, according to a Washington dispatch. Meanwhile, London circles are non-committal. They pointed out that the Soviet officials did not consult either London or Washington about a new provisional Government for Austria. Moscow stated that the Austrian regime was the outcome of a meeting of all anti-Fascist parties in Austria and aims at restoring an independent Republic. London circles also believed that Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief in Italy, will go to Vienna for a discussion on the new regime with the Soviet authorities.**

## *Fuehrer's Headquarters*

April 30

The heroic fighting for the center of Berlin is being continued with unrelenting force. In embittered house to house and street fighting troops of all parts of the armed forces, Hitler Youth and Volkssturmmen are holding the city [illegible] giving a shining example of German heroism. The enemy who had broken in at the Anhalter Bahnhof along the Potsdamer Strasse and in Schoenberg was stopped by our defenders. Flying formations of the Luftwaffe in self sacrificing action again supplied the garrison with ammunition.

South of Berlin our divisions which were ordered to relieve the Reich capital are engaged in their flanks in hard fighting with strong Soviet formations which were repelled with high losses. Between Berlin and the Baltic Sea the front was closed along the Kremmen-Neustrelitz-Neubrandenburg—Anklam line.

In northwestern Germany all efforts of the enemy to expand his bridgehead at Leer broke down with losses to him. Also west of Oldenburg and northwest of Delmenhorst the British were repulsed. Southwest of Hamburg the British further formations into battle and the enemy attempt to advance from out of the bridgehead of Lauenburg was prevented.

In lower Bavaria the enemy gained further ground between the Isar and Danube toward the south while advanced tank formations reached Landshut as well as Freising and Dachau. In upper Schwaben, Augsburg and Kempen were lost.

In Italy heavy fighting is raging at the mountain entrances on both sides of the Garda Lake northwest of Verona and east of Bresca. The Fiume garrison is defending itself bravely against the concentric attacks of the enemy from sea and land.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front the situation was consolidated. In the Bruenn area the Soviets refrained from further attacks on account of their previous heavy losses. Northwest of Maehrisch-Ostrau, breakthrough attempts of the Soviets were frustrated after slight territorial gains. The Breslau garrison also yesterday held its own against the continuous attacks of Soviet formations against its western front.

In the Saxonian area and west of Bautzen an enemy fighting group was encircled and annihilated. On the Frische Nehrung, fluctuating fighting is continuing.

During the day yesterday Anglo-American air formations confined themselves to few bombing and boardweapon attacks over the Reich territory.

## MUSSOLINI EXECUTED BY ITALIAN PARTISANS

### Bodies of 12 Former Cabinet Members Also Taken to Milan for Public Display

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, April 30.—Benito Mussolini and 12 members of the Fascist Cabinet were executed by Italian partisans who carried the bodies to Milan for public display on April 28, according to a dispatch from Rome. The Swiss radio says that Mussolini's body was first put on public display at the town of Como on the Swiss-Italian frontier.

#### Mussolini Arrested

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—The Committee for the Liberation of Italy which was organized in Milan announced on April 27 through radio facilities seized by the same Committee that Premier Benito Mussolini and 17 others including two Fascist leaders were arrested.

According to the reports released by the National Liberation Committee, Mussolini and Secretary General of the Republican Fascist Party Alessandro Pavolini were arrested at Nesso on the eastern coast of Lake Como by customs officers. Some of those arrested were former Cabinet members, it was further revealed.

#### Graziani Captured

Domei

LISBON, April 28.—The anti-Axis headquarters in the Mediterranean area published supplementary reports tonight saying that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Commander of the Italian Fascist Army Headquarters, was captured by the anti-Fascist partisans, according to official information given by the 15th Group Corps tonight.

## MOSCOW RADIO COMPLAINS

### Protests Against Treatment of Soviet Captives Freed in West Europe

**Special to the Nippon Times**

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—The Moscow radio on Monday strongly protested against the treatment being received by Soviet prisoners in Germany liberated by the Anglo-American forces. The radio said that only 35,000 of the 150,000 Soviet citizens liberated in western Europe, exclusive of those freed in western Germany, whose number has not yet been ascertained, have returned.

The Moscow radio further complained that Soviet citizens are not treated everywhere as citizens of one of the Allied Powers. There have been cases where Soviet citizens have been kept under altogether unsatisfactory conditions.

A second protest was that three camps housing 1,712 Soviet citizens had been found in England. No information regarding these camps had been supplied to the Soviet authorities concerned. The camps were in the charge of American police and the Soviet citizens were being detained under impossible conditions, the protest revealed. The men in these camps had to undertake hard labor ten to twelve hours a day and were poorly clad. It was further stated that 800 Soviet officers had been removed from the British camps to the United States and that about 300 Soviet citizens in the British Isles were still unaccounted for.

## FRANCE IS TURNING RED

**Special to the Nippon Times**

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—Results of the elections in France showed that the whole country has swung to the "left," the Communist Party making a great headway while the Socialists have maintained their position, the French Telegraph Agency revealed today from Paris.

It said that in Paris representatives, the Communists have become the largest single party holding 27 seats out of the total of 90, while the Socialists are second with 12.

Thomas Kadette, BBC correspondent, said that in the towns at least there has been a considerable shift to the left. He said that there has been big gains for the Communists and Socialists and also considerable support for the candidates put up by the main resistance groups. He added that the Right Wing parties generally are trailing far behind but it is too early to give any judgment until all of the results are in.

### Amery's Son Arrested

Domei

LISBON, April 30.—John Amery, son of the Secretary of State of India, who had been broadcasting from Germany on the German propaganda program since his capture by the German forces, has been arrested in northern Italy, according to a Milan radio report.

## *24 Army Officers of Special Attack Corps Cited for Gallantry in Okinawa Battles*

The outstanding exploits of 24 Army officers of the Special Attack Air Corps and of two units, who were previously cited for their brilliant military achievements in aerial or land battles in the Southwestern Islands area, have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry on Tuesday.

The text of the announcement follows:

"Those who rendered distinguished services in air or land battles in the Southwestern Islands area and were previously granted citations, and whose exploits have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor follow:

"Sublieutenants Mitsuoki Takeda, Teruo Hara, Ichiro Yasaku; Sergeant Tadao Inoue; Corporals Seizaburo Oi, Hiroma Fujii, Yoshizo Ito, and Yasumasa Majime, of a Special Attack Air Unit.

"Attacking powerful enemy forces, consisting of battleships, in the sea area southwest of the main Okinawa Island on April 2 this year, Corporal Oi contacted the enemy in the area west of Naha at daybreak, while Sublieutenant Takeda and six others caught up with another enemy force in the waters west of the Kerama Group at dusk of the same day, respectively, and braving severe antiaircraft fire, launched ramming attacks, instantaneously sinking two battleships, two cruisers and one large transport as well as heavily damaging one warship of an unidentified category after setting it ablaze.

"Sublieutenant Sai Hasegawa; Sergeants Masami Yamamoto, Senji Marubayashi, Katsu Ishida, Tashu Ogawa, and Kazuo Nagata, of a Special Attack Air Unit.

"At dawn of April 3 this year, in an attack against enemy forces in the waters around the main Okinawa Island, they rammed and instantaneously sank one cruiser, besides sinking four cruisers or destroyers, in contacting an enemy fleet in the area south of Cape Zampa, after making a long distance night flight.

"Sergeant-Major Keizo Horiai; Corporal Keiji Sakyo; Superior Privates Katsumi Abe, Takeshi Taniguchi, Takashi Kashiwagi; First-Class Privates Kumao Yukimoto, Kazuo Yamamoto, Kenji Hirose, Hiroshi Sugiyama, and Shigeo Kunihiro, of the Horiai Shock Attack Unit.

"Upon receiving orders to destroy enemy guns by raiding deep into enemy ground on the northern coast of the Nakagusuku Bay on April 15, the Horiai Shock Attack Unit boarded barges and penetrating a squad of enemy guards, finally reached the rear of the enemy lines in the vicinity of Toma. After studying conditions in the enemy lines, they surprise-attacked on the night of April 17, blasting eight large and medium trench mortars, besides killing or wounding many enemy soldiers and thus accomplished their mission.

"The Wada Unit, and a unit attached thereto.

"Under the supervision of Lieutenant General Kosuke Wada, the units assuming the defense of the main Okinawa Island fully checked a southward advance of the invasion troops, by counterattacking the enemy's 24th Army Corps in close cooperation with their comrade forces.

"On April 19, by counterattacking three divisions of the main enemy force, displaying masterly skill as units of the Imperial Artillery Force, the units smashed the enemy assaults at every point day after day in cooperation with their comrade forces."

## RED ARMY FORCES DRIVE INTO BERLIN'S MAIN PARK

### Reuter Claims German Attempts To Land Paratroop Reinforcements in Capital Unsuccessful

Domei

**STOCKHOLM, April 30.—The Soviet forces in Berlin have taken the National Assembly Buildings, the Central Post Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and about 200 blocks in the heart of Berlin, according to a Moscow dispatch. Farther southeast, the Soviet forces continued to close in on the encircled German forces west of Weindisch-Buchholz.**

Domei

ZURICH, April 30.—Soviet forces drove into Tiergarten, Berlin's chief park, today, after pushing back the German forces from Unter Den Linden, according to frontline reports. Duncan Hooper, Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow, reported that German attempts were made today to land paratroop reinforcements in Berlin, but that most of the attempts have failed so far.

The fighting reached the peak of ferocity today as the German garrison forces sacrificed their lives in an unparalleled manner, throwing in more and more troops in an attempt to check the incessant Soviet attacks. Such a mass sacrifice of lives has been witnessed only at Stalingrad.

#### 30 Kilometers From Hamburg

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, April 30.—The British army, on the left flank of the American 9th Army, widened its bridgehead on the lower reaches of the Elbe River and advanced to within 30 kilometers of Hamburg today, according to a Paris dispatch. The British forces occupied Galzou, Krakow and Kruzen, besides reaching the outskirts of Bremerworde, east of Wesermunde.

The American 9th Army advanced 20 miles eastward along the northeastern bank of the Elbe River and contacted the Soviet forces at Apollendurf, 60 kilometers southwest of Berlin, while another juncture between the American and Soviet forces was effected at Wittenberg.

#### Makes Tragic Broadcast

Domei

ZURICH, April 30.—The Hamburg radio station, the only one left in German hands, issued a tragic broadcast today to the German people. "The war is coming to a close. The end of the war may come very soon," said the radio. "Hundreds of thousands of Nazi Party members and millions of German women and children must be awaiting the return of their husbands and parents, but it may be that your husbands may never return. Let us bid farewell to those heroes who died for a better future for Germany."

#### U.S. 7th Army Takes Munich

**Special to the Nippon Times**

ZURICH, April 30.—Five divisions of the American 7th Army occupied Munich, the birthplace of the Nazi Party, today, after a stiff battle with the German forces, according to frontline reports. Reports indicate that the German resistance was extraordinarily stubborn, but that the severe pounding by the American forces had reduced the German resistance by noon today.

#### Moravska-Ostrava Occupied

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—Marshal Stalin announced today that Soviet forces had occupied Moravska-Ostrava, key town in Czechoslovakia, according to a Moscow dispatch.

#### Berchtesgaden Threatened

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, April 30.—The American 3rd Army drove to within 5 kilometers of the Austrian city of Passau today, according to frontline reports, which state that Passau is the gateway to Linz. German reports indicate that the American and Soviet forces are pressing on Linz which lies only 12 kilometers from Berchtesgaden.

#### French Land on Doleron

**Special to the Nippon Times**

ZURICH, April 30.—French troops, assisted by marines, naval units and American aircraft, landed on Doleron Island north of the Gironde Estuary today, according to a Paris dispatch. The French landing forces have commenced clearing the island of the German batteries which had been preventing the opening of the port of Bordeaux.

#### Yanks Capture Turin

Domei

ZURICH, April 30.—The U.S. 5th Army occupied the industrial city of Turin in northern Italy today, according to frontline reports. North of Lake Garda, the U.S. 5th Army forces are engaged in a stiff fight with the German forces defending the Brenner Pass.

#### Tito Forces Enter Trieste

Domei

ZURICH, April 30.—Yugoslav forces broke into the Italian naval base at Trieste today, according to the Belgrade radio. Trieste commands the Gulf of Venice in the Adriatic Sea.

Fierce fighting is reported to be raging between Marshal Tito's forces and the German defenders of the naval base. The British 8th Army, which had occupied Venice, advanced today to a point 30 kilometers north of Venice. The British forces in northeastern Italy are now 80 kilometers away from the Yugoslav forces.

## DECISION ON ARGENTINA IS OPPOSED BY MOLOTOV

### Avers Poland Too Should Be Invited to Attend San Francisco Parley

Domei

LISBON, April 30.—The Steering committee of the San Francisco Conference today decided to send an invitation immediately to Argentina to attend the Conference, according to a San Francisco report. Soviet Representative Vyacheslav Molotov, however, opposing the decision, declared at a press conference, "If Argentina is to be represented at the San Francisco Conference, it is but natural that Poland also should be represented. I intend to protest strongly against Argentine representation at the plenary session this afternoon. Why should I forget about Poland's representation if we do not forget about Argentina's representation?"

When this matter was discussed by the British, American, Soviet and Chungking representatives last night, Molotov demanded that Poland should be represented if Argentina is to be represented. To this demand, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and United States Secretary of State Edward Stettinius answered that the issues were entirely different between the Polish and Argentine questions, stating that the question of Argentine representation should be settled by a majority vote of the Conference.

The future of the Conference has become more clouded over than ever with the new Argentine issue cropping up before the Polish question had been settled. When reports of the rumors concerning Germany's unconditional surrender were received at San Francisco on April 28, the Conference lost its solidarity. It is believed that, with Germany's unconditional surrender Eden and Molotov will have to return immediately to Europe even in the middle of the Conference.

#### Polish Regime Protests

Domei

**LISBON, April 30.—The Polish Refugee Government in London issued a paper to the San Francisco Conference today, according to a San Francisco dispatch. "This government has been barred from the San Francisco Conference," reads the paper, "but it is our firm belief that this is the one and only proper organ to represent all the Polish people. This government protests against the enlargement of their territories by the Greater Powers through the annexation of their lesser neighbors."**

#### Molotov Gets Spotlight

Domei

LISBON, April 30.—Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov holds the center of the stage in the San Francisco Conference, says a San Francisco dispatch. The other delegates merely pirouette around Molotov. His passage through the streets has become one of the sights of San Francisco and his hotel lobby is packed from morning till night by fans. Molotov has so drawn the attention of all eyes that even the world-famed moving picture stars have been thrown into the background.

Meanwhile the Hearst papers pour a daily stream of jeers against the Soviet representative, printing downright distortions against the Soviet Union.

## 2 B-24'S DOWNED AT JAVA

### Enemy Indiscriminately Attacks Surabaya and Suburbs

Domei

SURABAYA, April 30.—The enemy has since April 24 visited the east Java area frequently at night using a small number of B-24's. Each time it came it was forced by Japanese anti-aircraft batteries to flee with heavy losses. It lost two planes when it attacked on April 24.

In three planes the enemy came on the night of April 26, and dropped bombs some of which fell into the fields in the Malang area and others into the water off the southern coast of Java. There was absolutely no damage on the Japanese side.

On the night of April 27 about six B-24's made another attack and their objectives were the streets of Surabaya and objects in the neighboring district. The bombing, which was indiscriminate, was ineffectual after all.

### Ambassador Hidaka Missing

Domei

ZURICH, April 30.—Nothing has been heard of Shinrokuro Hidaka, Ambassador to Italy since some time ago when he was seeking shelter at Garda on the shore of Lake Garda, northwest of Verona.

## *Rocket Bombs Used By Japanese Pilots, Adm. Nimitz Reveals*

Domei

**LISBON, April 27.—"Pilots of the Japanese Army in the Okinawa area are making use of rocket bombs," Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet in the Pacific, revealed today according to an Associated Press dispatch from Omiyajima. An AP correspondent in his report today also stated that the Japanese Army used rocket bombs for the first time on April 12 in their attacks on the American fleet in the vicinity of the Okinawa Islands. These rocket bombs, having wings and a tail are propelled from the lower part of the fuselage of the bomber and at first glance look like a small type monoplane, the dispatch said.**

## BIG LOSS IN OKINAWA AREA WORRYING ENEMY FORCES

### Making Frantic Efforts to Gain Local Supremacy by Throwing All Strength Into Struggle

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLAND BASE, April 30.—Having sustained huge losses in men and materials at the hands of the Japanese Special Attack Corps, during the past three weeks, the enemy forces invading the main Okinawa Island, worried over their present situation, are now making frantic efforts to establish a local supremacy by throwing all available forces into the struggle.

From the night of April 29, the Japanese Special Attack Units carried out a series of daring attacks on the enemy forces on the main Okinawa Island and the group of vessels round the Island. The attacks were maintained far into the daytime of April 30.

In the waters west of the main Okinawa Island, an enemy ship of an unidentified category was observed from the shore to be sinking after being set ablaze. Close to that vessel, an enemy cruiser was ablaze. In the waters off Katena, dense clouds of black smoke were seen shooting up into the sky.

#### Supply Route Attacked

With the attacks on April 27 and 28, Japanese blows have been directed at the enemy's supply route. It is held that the attacks by the Kamishio Special Attack Force on April 27 against enemy transports in waters west of Okinawa and the attacks on the Admiralty Group, powerful enemy base in the South Pacific, by Japanese Air Units, are indicative of a full-scale development of Japanese operations against the enemy supply routes. It is noted that the grave threat to his supply routes is adding greatly to the peril of the enemy, who is undergoing severe attrition on the fighting front.

Of the enemy losses on the fighting front, it is noted that since April 6, when the Japanese opened up a general drive against the invaders of Okinawa, up till April 28, the Japanese had sunk and damaged the enormous total of 471 enemy vessels, including 22 aircraft carriers. According to James Forrestal, United States Secretary of the Navy, the U.S. Navy today possesses 26 regular carriers and 65 escort carriers. Escort carriers, however, are comparatively small and operate in transporting planes to the front or in escorting various supply vessels, and do not actually operate in combat waters. It follows that those which are active in combat waters are either regular or converted carriers.

It also follows that the fact that 22 enemy vessels have been disposed of in Okinawa waters means that the greater part of the carrier fighting strength has been dealt a considerable blow, even if some of the damaged carriers were converted carriers. At present, only 10-odd carriers are operating in those waters. The Japanese attacks against the enemy's supply lanes can be expected to have a still greater effect on the enemy's fighting power.

### Aiding Danish Refugees

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—Erich von Post, Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Swedish Foreign Office, left Stockholm today for Denmark, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Von Holm, Head of the Military Transport Department of the Swedish National Railways, and other officials. An AP report states that this mission intends to undertake relief work in Denmark in connection with Count Bernadotte's refugee relief work.

## YANK ATTACKS BATTERED BY OKINAWA DEFENDERS

### 3,800 Enemy Troops Killed, Wounded in 4-day Battle On Southern Front

In the face of vigorous Japanese counteroffensives, the general attack of the American invasion forces on the southern front of the main Okinawa Island, which was started on April 19 resulted in failure, although the enemy effected a slight step-by-step forward movement of only two kilometers.

As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Monday, the U.S. forces suffered heavy casualties, aggregating about 18,300 men killed or wounded, besides tremendous losses of tanks and other war materials, in less than one month since their landing on April 1 on the main Okinawa Island.

In a further counteroffensive launched during the period from April 26 to April 29 on the southern front, the Imperial Land Forces have also accounted for about 3,800 American troops killed or wounded, 31 tanks set ablaze or put out of action, besides 5 guns, 32 machine guns, and 32 bivouacs blasted. In this four-day battle, the Japanese Forces shot down or damaged eight enemy planes.

Although there were no major enemy assaults in the area east of Kochi, the invasion forces are persistently continuing their attacks against our positions on the western coast of the Island, where serious fighting is now under way. In the areas fronting Maeda and Chuna numerically superior enemy units, backed by tanks, started an offensive on April 20, but were crushed by Japanese Units, who are holding their positions firmly.

Japanese Air Units and Special Attack Corps who gained new, brilliant results, as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters, by sinking or damaging in 10 days a total of 78 U.S. warships in an unending attack against the enemy forces in the waters around the main Okinawa Island, are continuing their furious assaults on the enemy sea forces besides striking the enemy air bases on the main Okinawa Island, and are expanding their achievements.

#### U.S. Ship Losses Mount

A total of 471 enemy warcraft have been sunk or damaged by Imperial Japanese Air and Sea Forces in the area around the main Okinawa Island from March 23 up to April 28. Details follow:

| | Sunk | Sunk or dam. | Damaged | Tot. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aircraft carriers | 7 | 2 | 6 | 15 |
| Converted carriers | 5 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Battleships | 10 | 1 | 12 | 23 |
| Large warships | 9 | 5 | 13 | 27 |
| Battleships or cruisers | 4 | 1 | 15 | 20 |
| Battleship or transport | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cruisers | 43 | 0 | 21 | 64 |
| Cruisers or destroyers | 6 | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Cruisers or transports | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Destroyers | 35 | 0 | 34 | 69 |
| Transports | 32 | 0 | 33 | 65 |
| Landing transports | 16 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Warships of unidentified category | 79 | 0 | 74 | 153 |
| Minesweepers | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Oil tanker or plane carrier | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Oil tanker | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Torpedo boats | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Grand total | [illegible] | 9 | [illegible] | 471 |

## ENEMY VEHICLES SMASHED

### Nippon Air Units Attack Taungoo Airfield on Burma Front

Domei

BURMA FRONT BASE, May 1.—Japanese Air Units in Burma in attacking the enemy concentration between the Taungoo South Airfield and Taungoo City with 300 motored units set aflame eight and smashed over 60 of the enemy vehicles on April 28. Again on the following night they attacked an enemy unit advancing south with fighting still continuing.

#### Takao, Taiwan Raided

Domei

TAIHOKU, March 1.—A formation of some 75 bombers and 30 fighter planes based in the Philippines came attacking Takao and Tainan in several waves during daylight yesterday. Some fighters planes attacked central Taiwan and the northern sector of the island bombing and machinegunning towns and villages. The enemy raiders fled after 3 p.m.

### Soviet Expenditure Bared

Domei

MOSCOW, April 29.—After investigating the amendments to the financial estimate presented by Finance Commissar Arseni G. Zverev, the Soviet Government decided that revenues and expenditures for the 1945 year be set at 3,717,014,[illegible] roubles.

## E. ASIA REPRESENTATIVES HOLD GIGANTIC MEETING

### Gunjin Kaikan Scene of Enthusiastic Rally on Tuesday—General Matsui Speaks

To make clear the strong resolution of the East Asiatic peoples to prosecute successfully the current war, a rally of the representatives of all the East Asiatic peoples, including Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Cambodians, Thailanders, Manchoukuoans, Filipinos, East Indians, Burmese, Annamese and Mongolians, was held yesterday at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan from 2 p.m. under the auspices of the Asia Development General Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The meeting was opened with the observance of the national ceremonies followed by greetings by General Iwane Matsui, Director of the Asia Development General Headquarters. The nomination of the chairman next took place, General Matsui being appointed. The following declaration and resolutions were then read:

**Declaration**

The golden opportunity has now presented itself for the peoples of Greater East Asia to wrest back their freedom from the Anglo-Americans who have oppressed and exploited them ruthlessly for the last several centuries and who have trampled upon the glorious culture of 50 centuries' standing. Now the work of construction of a new order throughout this part of the globe is progressing steadily.

The loss of Asia would mean the loss of a veritable treasure-house for the United States and Britain who have built their prosperity at the sacrifice of the Asiatic peoples. The Anglo-American enemy is bent upon attaining their ambition of world control through political machinations at the San Francisco Conference which got under way on April 25. By forcibly herding the lesser nations into their camp, the Anglo-Americans under the so-called pretext of safeguarding world peace are attempting to perpetuate their arbitrary rule over the world after the war.

According to their Security Plan, they proposed to invoke sanctions against the so-called aggressors and thereby exercise arbitrary rule. With regard to international dispute, they intend to dispose of them without seeking to eliminate the real causes. This is clearly demonstrated by the projected world organization.

The invitations to the San Francisco Conference have been limited only to allied and associated nations. Not only this, but a clear demarcation has been drawn between friends and foes in their postwar plans for world management which betrays the enemy's base spirit. In contrast with this, what we are building in Greater East Asia is international fraternity and brotherhood entirely free from racial discrimination. And we do not mean to confine these benefits to Greater East Asia alone. On the contrary, we are ready to co-operate with other peoples in their efforts to build a New World Order.

The emancipation and preservation of Greater East Asia is our great mission. We, the thousand millions of Asia, are determined to march forward, as one, toward the final goal of victory.

**Resolutions**

(1) We pledge the general mobilization of all the peoples in East Asia for the prosecution of this war.

(2) We pledge the creation of a New International Order and the realization of both the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations and the Joint Statement of the Greater East Asiatic Ambassadors' Conference.

(3) We pledge to combat all elements in East Asia collaborating with the Anglo-American powers and thereby retarding the emancipation of East Asia.

Speeches by the delegates next took place. The adoption of the declaration and resolution brought the afternoon's program to a close.

At 5 p.m. all those attending the rally were guests at banquet given by General Matsui.

Following is the full text of General Matsui's address:

"It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity of expressing my views on this occasion of opening the Greater East Asia Peoples' Conference. The world is now drifting in a violently turbulent current, never before seen in the history of mankind. The war that is being fought both in East Asia and Europe has now entered its decisive stage and is hourly becoming more serious with the fierce fighting, threatening the fate of the states and races concerned.

On the Pacific front, the battle situation is now in the stage of harrowing and confused fighting. The enemy task forces that attacked us have already suffered severe losses due to the brave attacks by our Special Attack Corps, a method of fighting said to be peculiar to the Japanese Forces and the enemy has come to show gradually his plight. It is quite plain.

**Enemy Formation Breaking Up**

"The enemy formation is beginning to break up because of the too-severe damage received. Yet our fierce attack is still being continued and at this very moment, our Special Attack Planes carrying torpedoes are ramming themselves against big enemy warships and sending them to the sea bottom. As the enemy has landed several divisions of troops on Okinawa Islands, he cannot remove the task forces out of the field of our attack, even though severely suffering from this great bleeding. The enemy, therefore, has no way open but to keep on rushing toward the object of occupying Okinawa Islands, his first operational aim. This is indeed our chance for smashing the enemy that should not be missed. If we grasp this opportunity and deal a fatal blow to the enemy main force, his Pacific operations will be smashed and the chance for our offensive will come. Then, we have full confidence that such an opportunity of attaining our objective would surely come.

"Just at this moment, on the European front there is happening a serious change. Berlin, capital of Germany is now more than one half occupied by the Soviet troops, and fierce fighting is taking place all over the city. The situation surrounding Germany has become suddenly urgent. While we are praying for Germany's gallant fight, we must be determined ourselves to crush the Anglo-American powers.

**U.S. Intrigue Revealed**

"Under such conditions, the San Francisco Conference that was decided upon at the Three Leaders' Conference held at Crimea was opened on April 25 attended by delegates from 46 anti-Axis nations.

"The San Francisco Conference was opened mainly for discussing the international postwar peace structure, but it is needless to point out here that it was originally proposed by the late President Roosevelt of the United States as one of his political intrigues for attaining the object of the American world policy. The world policy of the United States is to maintain liberal economy or American capitalistic economy and to establish in the world structure a political and economic system that is necessary for protecting its liberal economy. In short it is the American ambition to guarantee the prosperity of the United States and the high level of living of the American people at the sacrifice of all States and Races outside the United States.

"Can this policy be maintained without keen conflict with other States? It is needless to explain that the War of Greater East Asia is the war that was caused because of this policy of the United States. Then, it is also because of this policy that the United States and the Soviet Union are always conflicting in their interests. The world policy formulae of the United States and the Soviet are entirely opposed, and possess historically such nature that they can never be harmonized. The clash of these two formulae is already revealed at the San Francisco Conference, and the Soviet made a bomb proposal demanding the right of the refugee Polish government to send its delegate to the Conference, and also submitting a plan of taking turns as the chairman of the Conference. Because of this situation the Conference is still unable to open its real session, and a very dark shadow is cast over its future. Even though this conflict may be solved by political compromise and the conference functions properly, the international structure formed at the Conference will, after all, be an exploitation structure forcing a rule of control of a few big nations over numerous small countries, it can be readily surmised. Whatever sophistry might be used there will be laid down the basic rule of world control by the camouflaged power politics.

**Japan's Just Aims**

"Just before the opening of the San Francisco Conference there was opened at Tokyo the Conference of Ambassadors of Greater East Asiatic Nations. It is a very significant fact that at the conference was forcefully declared in a shape of powerful political offensive the basic principle of establishing a new order for Greater East Asia as desired by various races of Greater East Asia and also of a new world order.

"The great guiding principle that runs through the common prosperity group of Greater East Asia was made clear by the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations made in the autumn of 1943, but at the Ambassadors' Conference, recently held, concrete measures for carrying out the said basic principle in practice were studied and the cooperation of all East Asiatic races for the execution of the war, which is the prerequisite for attaining the above aim, was revealed through the self-awakening of various States and races of East Asia themselves. This is indeed a very significant point.

"I repeat again—the world reconstruction formula prepared by the United States and Britain is nothing but camouflaged power politics trying to rationalize the control, oppression and exploitation of smaller nations. But the new order already operating in Greater East Asia aims at the construction of a new world of harmony and cooperation for the common prosperity group united by the Oriental morality glorified by ancient and noble tradition. Thus our aim and that of the enemy stand at the two extremes, both in ideal and character.

**Great Difference Seen**

"I dare say that the basic principle for establishing a new order of Greater East Asia is sought in the law of historic development of East Asia and its community, and thus there is a fundamental difference from the American-British policy of world domination, in the process of development.

"The great Asianism that Sun Yat-sen perfected possessed a grand ideological structure trying to bring about the harmony of mankind by fostering racial principles, forming the league of Asiatic races as a means for arousing their racial sentiment, and confronting western influences by uniting and mobilizing various influences of the Orient united under the league. The ideal in his principle perfectly coincides with the world conception of Hakko-Ichiu, which is the great ideal of Japan since its foundation. Yet, I hope that we will not err in taking the path Great East Asia should follow, being always calm and composed, standing upon the above mentioned word conception.

"I sincerely desire that all of you, various races of Greater East Asia, will put forth further courage and efforts and renew your determination to smash the United States and Britain with the above-mentioned ideal and conviction, at this ever important moment. Particularly, I hope that our brothers who are still under the influence of enemy instigation in some parts of China and the Philippines will recognize the true situation, awaken from their past illusion, and return to the immovable laws of Greater East Asia."

**CORRECTION**

In the article, "Austrian Regime Formal," appearing in Tuesday's edition of the Nippon Times, Dr. Karl Renner, leader of the Austrian Social Democratic Party, was incorrectly reported as head of the Austrian National Socialist Party.

## SECOND VIENNA CONGRESS BY UNITED NATIONS SEEN

### Tragedy of 130 Years Ago May Be Repeated, Says Comment On Dumbarton Oaks Plan

By RETU KIYOSAWA

Kiyoshi Kiyosawa, noted diplomatic commentator and historian, recently made public his views on the Dumbarton Oaks' plan in the Oriental Economy. The following is a summary of this elucidating article:

A comparison of the draft plan of the United Nations with the old League of Nations, says Mr. Kiyosawa, at once makes us realize that while inconsiderable interest in armament reduction was taken after the last war, in the present instance the expansion, rather, of armaments is being considered to preserve peace and order in the world. Naturally the task of exercising military power under the proposed plan is going to fall primarily upon the shoulders of the major member nations, particularly the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. President Wilson in organizing the League of Nations under the belief that the balance of power policy would draw the world into the vortex of another war, eschewed as far as possible the principle of maintaining order with powerful nations as its core. But it seems little care has been given to this point this time.

All these, Mr. Kiyosawa proceeds, remind us of the Congress of Vienna which met after the exile of Napoleon to Elba, to discuss Europe's future and which eventually placed the reins of government in Europe in the hands of three powers, namely, Russia, Austria and Britain. After 130 years, the United Nations may repeat the same tragic drama, this time by handing the dictatorial power over to the Security Council and leaving such power in the hands of major member nations.

Significantly enough, those major powers hope to retain permanently their special position through self-appointment and not by election or nomination. In other words, any one of the members of the Security Council may virtually veto an amendment to its covenant. This makes peaceful change a matter of impossibility. Nor are these powers duty bound to reduce their own armaments. Furthermore, Mr. Kiyosawa opines that no precautionary measures are envisaged against industrial imperialism and monopolization, and the provisions suggested in respect to the distribution of natural resources, exclusive control of commercial markets and natural occupation of strategic areas, any of which may be the cause for another war, are inadequate.

**Shortcomings of Plan**

The writer thinks that the present atmosphere of the world, dedicated to prosecution of the war, is inopportune to consider any long-range peace machinery. However, he feels that it is not conceivable that the state of affairs prevailing in wartime, or immediately after the hostilities, will last very long. Therefore, wisdom dictates that it is more practical to reexamine this machinery after the lapse of, say, five years from the termination of the Second World War. Hence, he suggests that an agreement of this sort may be inserted in the United Nations' plan.

Further, Mr. Kiyosawa points out that the qualification of membership as stipulated in the draft, namely, so-called peace-loving countries, is irrational and vague. No doubt the drafters of the plan must have intended to exclude Japan and Germany by this whereas we maintain, on the contrary, that we were forced into war by Anglo-American pressure, provocation and aggression. Such an ambiguous phrase is not suitable for the covenant of a basic peace machinery.

Mr. Kiyosawa then proceeds to make a few constructive suggestions: For instance, he says that all member countries entitled to attend the general assembly should be given greater authority, confining the jurisdiction of the Security to the province of executive work. It would be hazardous, he points out to leave all disputes to the decision and action of the Security Council alone. For this reason, he proposes the establishment of an international arbitration court to which the disputes of even non-legal character should be submitted for consideration. Also problems which are often regarded by some countries as belonging to domestic jurisdiction but which threaten to jeopardize world peace should be submitted to this machinery. The countries concerned should be required, by prior agreement, to abide by its decision. Immigration, tariff, etc, also should come under this domain.

Next, Mr. Kiyosawa suggests disarmament or a large-scale armament limitation. He says that already in 1923 the late President Roosevelt proposed to the Arms Limitation Conference held under the auspices of the League of Nations that "offensive" arms be abandoned. In September of the same year, Britain in a Military Limitation Plan submitted a concrete plan regarding armament that might be retained by each country. Prior to this, the Soviet Union proposed in November 1927 that all countries should be completely disarmed within a year or, if that were impossible, within four years. Later, in February, 1932 she stated that she was ready to carry out a large-scale armament reduction.

**Equal Opportunity Suggested**

Mr. Kiyosawa's third suggestion is the freedom of trade and equal opportunity of access to the raw materials of the world. He goes on to say that there is no need to remind anyone that these are conspicuously two points stipulated in Articles 3 and 4 of the Atlantic Charter. Strangely enough, the United Nations' plan which is said to be based on the Charter so far fails to bring them into reality. Who would raise objection to the equitable disposal of natural resources at the hands of any nation who can employ it in the best possible manner, any nation irrespective of size or territory, irrespective of whether victor or vanquished.

The following additional six points are also suggested by Mr. Kiyosawa:

1) Colonial territories which are so sparsely populated so that the population per square mile does not reach a certain level should be opened to all nations for the welfare of mankind. As long as these territories are developed for peaceful purposes, their doors should be open to any people. To this end a Colonial Bureau might be established.

2) Economic equality of sovereignty should be recognized as much as a political one.

3) The most-favored nation treatment should be reciprocally and generally allowed.

4) For five years after the establishment of the "United Nations," surplus raw materials in the possession of member countries should be distributed among the other member countries by specified standards and conditions.

5) Recognition of the freedom of the seas as a principle of international law.

6) Countries belonging to the United Nations and their peoples should receive no discriminative treatment for racial or religious reasons.

Only such a free trade scheme, Mr. Kiyosawa concludes, coupled with disarmament or drastic reduction of armaments, would render the United Nations' or similar plans workable not merely in the immediate postwar time but also in the coming decades and generations.

## Heads Insurance Body

Takeo Kawagoe, President of the Tohoku Industrial Development Company and former Finance Vice-Minister, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Central Life Insurance Association, succeeding Toyosaku Hirose who has become the Finance Minister, it was announced by the Finance Ministry on April 28. Mikio Kuwabara, Vice-President of the Tohoku Industrial Development Company, will be promoted president of the same Company and the post vacated by Mr. Kuwabara is to be occupied by Tokuji Takeuchi, former Director of the Controlling Bureau of the Home Ministry.

## PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, May 1

### JAPAN'S STAND NOT CHANGING

MAINICHI—It is reported that Germany has at last been crushed and Fascist-Republican Italy has shared Germany's fate. We write the following article on the supposition that this report is true.

That Germany and Italy, our allies and comrades-in-arms, are quitting the fighting lines, is lamentable. The two peoples led by Hitler and Mussolini were truly faithful allies. It goes without saying that we are sad to lose them. However, the defeat of those two countries does not give us a shock. Not to speak of Fascist Italy which had its base confined to a mere section of Northern Italy; even in the case of Germany, this matter is to us nothing as unexpected as something falling down from the sky or gushing out from the earth.

In summer of last year the German Army lost the hold over the fortress of Avranches to the armies that had landed in Normandy, and the U.S. Fifth Army at one push swept over the fields of Northern France. At that time, the fortification of the French coast, said to be impregnable, had lost its meaning; at that time a dark shadow was cast thickly over the whole land of Germany.

Again, when some time ago the Rundstedt offensive resulted merely in temporarily halting the enemy action (or when it became clear that it had been merely for the sake of halting it), it may be right to say that the situation of today already could be vaguely seen lurking on the horizon.

Speaking on the other hand of the Eastern Front, since the battle of Stalingrad, the German army had been retreating and retreating in summer as in winter. Such a war situation made a grave conclusion inevitable unless a miracle were to happen.

No miracle did happen; the situation progressed with the same clearness as that of arithmetical operations and eventually has reached the point which it had to reach. Therefore, we can receive no shock on this account. Nay, the spiritual preparedness of us Japanese nationals is supposed to have been readying gradually for coping with the worst eventuality in Europe. Now, only, the time has come when we have to engrave this fact clearly and ultimately into our minds.

The question is just how is to engrave it into our minds. If we are to do that just calmly and indifferently, then everybody will probably just think "and so what?" And if we were to get sentimental about it, the reply would be: how could we afford to get sentimental at this important time?

Indeed, there is no need for us to deceive ourselves. Nor is there any room for us to get disturbed by feelings. All we have to do is to look at things as they are, and to turn our minds where they ought to be turned. To put it into concrete shape: What actual effects will the German and Italian dropping-out from the fighting lines have on the Japanese Empire? And what will become of our War of Greater East Asia?

What in the first place we wish to remind our readers of, is the fact that the European War and the War of Greater East Asia are not just one and the same thing. In the underlying causes, the circumstances were of extremely close resemblance. However, they were by no means planned together. Because they originated at the same time, their close affinity or even conjunctiveness was realized by the parties concerned. Therefore, the end of the European War will not affect the singularity of the War of Greater East Asia.

The second question is: What blow will the loss of Germany and Italy mean to our fighting strength? To this, there are two sides. The first point concerns the question of what support from Germany and Italy we are losing. Being no experts in military affairs, we yet believe it can be easily imagined what amount and what kind of help we may have received from our allies far away in Europe. Accordingly, it cannot be thought that any particular blow would now all of a sudden be received in that direction.

The other point is this: What are America and Britain going to do with the surplus in fighting strength obtained in Europe? It would be of no use to make any light conjectures on this point. It is possible to predict certain things on the basis of the world trend, the present situation of the European Continent, the national situation in America and Britain, and the repercussions of the new situation. However, in the present moment, it is better to refrain from doing so.

In short, we should once more fundamentally reflect on what caused us to take up arms in Greater East Asia and strongly reinforcing our dependence on our own strength only at this juncture, should face the future calmly. And then, for the moment we should crush the enemy in the Okinawas. It is from there that tremendous results will come forth.

## CHIFLEY ACTING AS PREMIER

### Carrying Out Curtain's Duties During Illness at Canberra

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—Joseph S. Chifley, Australian Finance Minister and concurrently Postwar Reconstruction Minister, is carrying out the duties of Prime Minister while John Curtin is ill and during the absence of Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde at the San Francisco conference, it was revealed today by the Australian Government according to a Canberra report.

It said that Vice-President of the Executive Council John Beasley will act as Minister for Defense in Curtin's place until the Prime Minister is able to resume the administration of the Defense Department.

These temporary changes in Government administration were personally decided upon by Curtin today on his sick bed at a Canberra private hospital. Chifley announced them tonight adding that Curtin had recommended to Governor General the Duke of Gloucester that he, Chifley, should act as Prime Minister.

Chifley's duty will include the leadership in the House of Representatives for some weeks to come during another stage of a long parliamentary session with a heavy program still ahead.

## YENAN TAKES STRIFE TO S.F.

### Joint Statement on Question Issued By Hurley and Wedemeyer

Domei

CANTON, May 1.—At the San Francisco Conference, represented by Chungking including Hwang Pi-wu of the Yenan faction and other parties, Yenan has even taken across the strife between herself and Chungking to San Francisco with the intention of solving the discord to her advantage.

Relative to this, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking Major General Patrick Hurley and Major General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China jointly declared at a press conference on April 28 to the following effect:

"The San Francisco Conference is an international conference to the very end and not a party conference. As a delegation from one country China should refrain from making any comments on her internal political problems. Such problems should be solved by China's leaders. In regard to the Soviet policy toward Chungking, it is not for us to make any statements but explanations should be requested of the newly appointed Soviet ambassador.

"In regard to the rumor as to change of strategy of the American forces on the China continent with the return of Major General Wedemeyer to the United States, the plans of the American General Staff have been decisively made and will not be altered."

## CRISIS SEEN IN LEBANON

### Discord Between Karameh Cabinet and Ex-Premier Solh Worsens

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 29.—Political tension existing in Lebanon as a result of open differences between the Karameh Cabinet and a group of deputies headed by former Premier Riad Solh may lead to developments, according to a Beirut dispatch.

It is believed that Abdul Hamid Karameh will ask for confidence of the Chamber at tomorrow's meeting. According to some circles the resignation of the Karameh Cabinet under threat of certain deputies will make a bad impression and public opinion and a dissolution of the Chamber will be urged.

## Epidemics Hit Calcutta

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—Epidemics now raging in Calcutta have created a grave situation for the Bengal Government, said today's Glasgow Herald. The deadly outbreak of cholera, striking soldiers, and rioting civilians are creating a menace unpresaged in the present century. The municipal and provincial governments have broken down and the military authorities have been attacked for having made Calcutta the key operations base for southeastern Asia.

## Herriot Reaches Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—Edouard Herriot, former French Premier, who was freed by the Soviet forces from a German army prison camp near Berlin, arrived in Moscow today by plane, according to a report from Moscow. Herriot is expected to leave for France shortly. A Paris report said that Herriot has been re-elected Mayor of Lyon.

## RICE BUYING PRICE UPPED

### Standard Selling Quotation, However Remains Stationary

The standard buying price to be paid by the Government for this year's rice crop has been raised to ¥37 per 60 kilograms (¥92.50 per koku), the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry announced on April 28.

A provisional decision to this effect was made by the Cabinet at a session on April 4. In this connection, prices of barley, potatoes and other crops were also examined at the Ministry, where a new schedule covering a variety of crops was drawn up. The schedule, submitted to the Cabinet by Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro, was formally approved at a session on April 27.

Of the standard purchase price of ¥37 per 60 kilograms, the landowner will receive ¥22 (¥55 per koku), in case of rice raised by the tenant, while the tenant himself will get ¥15 (¥37.50 per koku) as a production bonus.

In comparison with the standard purchase price hitherto in force, the new schedule shows an increase of ¥30 in the producer's price, and ¥8 in the landowner's price. The standard selling price will, however, remain stationary at ¥18.40 per 60 kilograms (¥46 per koku).

## HOME MINISTRY MEETS

### Explains Structure of Organization Of National Volunteer Corps

The Home Ministry called a conference of the Directors of Internal Administration Section of the 24 prefectures in Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Shinyetsu, Tokai and Hokuriku districts on Monday and explained the details respecting the proposed National Volunteer Corps.

It was revealed at the conference that although the Volunteer Corps may be made into fighting volunteer corps in emergency, its main aim is to undertake production, transportation, construction, air defense and reliefs. In other words, the members of the corps are to engage in production and defense at the same time. It is the aim of the system to unify production and defense so that the national fighting strength would be greatly increased.

The organization of the National Volunteer Corps is expected to be completed by the end of May.

A conference of the officials of other prefectures will be held at Okayama on May 3 and several Home Ministry officials will attend it to give instructions on the organization of the corps.

## Ration Corps Expanded

In order to guarantee vital rations the Metropolitan Police decided on April 28 to strengthen and enlarge Ration Corps. The term of service in conformity with the order to take part in defense activities for present members of the Ration Corps has been extended to October 31. As immediate steps for new recruits, members of the Defense Corps will jointly serve with the Ration Corps. New members will be selected from those who deal in the distribution of vital rationed foods and restaurant operators.

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## ENEMY'S TACTICS ROUSE NATION'S FIGHTING POWER

### Strategy of Razing Key Cities Has Contrary Effect on Japanese, Says Nakai

Calling to the Japanese nation to bring into play Japan's gigantic reserve power, Lieutenant General Ryotaro Nakai, retired, writes in the Tokyo Shimbun:

"Needless to say, the enemy is bombing our key cities with the aim of reducing them to dust. This cannot be considered good tactics. It is rather the means chosen by those who enjoy seeing blood spilt.

"On studying the past history of war, we see many instances of the use of the scorched earth strategy. "There are countries which have lost wars due to having been subjected to this scorched earth strategy, whereas others on whom such a strategy has been used have reacted with so much force that final victory has been attained. The scorched earth strategy may have been effective against small nations or peoples with little spiritual strength; but the United States does not seem to realize that such operations only tend to increase the morale and war power of a nation with a firm fighting spirit. 'If they bomb the seats of Japan's religions, the determination of the Japanese people to crush the enemy will mount ever higher.' Taking the Great Kwanto Earthquake and Fire of 1928 as an example, the enemy thinks that he can crush the fighting spirit of the Japanese people by reducing Tokyo to ashes and by engaging in cruel, inhuman activities. The time will come when he will learn what poor strategy it was to raze Japan's larger cities. "The Americans believe that Japan's centers will be thrown into utter confusion by their wrecking of the major cities. They seem to hope for such confusion as that caused by the Great Kwanto Earthquake and Fire; but there is no sign of any such confusion here. Although there may be temporary confusion in regard to such matters as transport, order continues to be maintained throughout. We can see the great power of our nation from the fact that no signs of the enforcement of martial law are to be seen, neither is there any needed for such a measure.

"The Americans launched out into the use of the scorched earth policy in connection with the Iojima and Okinawa operations. It is clear that their bombing of Japan's major cities is to prevent the concentration of our war power on the Okinawas. On viewing the Okinawa fighting, we see clearly that victory is ours as long as our special attack corps are kept in action. To put it into plain words, we must produce and send the planes to be used by our special attack corps. Regardless of where we fight, even if it be on our own soil, victory is ours through the special attack corps. If we crush the enemy in the Okinawa waters, there is no cause for us to fear enemy landings on Japan."

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Closed: Bombay, London, New York.

# RELIGIOUS BODIES SCORE ENEMY BLIND BOMBING

## Rev. Kozaki States Over 50 Churches Destroyed and 4 Ministers Killed

The ruthless wholesale destruction of religious institutions among other things in Japan by the enemy has called forth the righteous indignation of all religious bodies in Japan including leaders of Christian churches. In Tokyo alone, to date over 50 churches have been destroyed and completely burned down and four Christian ministers have lost their lives in saving the lives and homes of their flocks. That such acts should be perpetrated by people who, even now, talk widely and loudly of "peace" and "principles of Christianity" strike one as all the more surprising.

Thus declared Rev. Michio Kozaki, pastor of the Reinanzaka Church and head of the East Asia Bureau of the Church of Christ in Japan, in a broadcast on April 30 when he denounced the enemy blind bombing on cities in Japan.

In his same broadcast the Rev. Kozaki also reviewed the history of the Christian church in this country, the work accomplished hitherto and the path marked for all Christian churches in Japan today.

His speech follows:

Christianity in Japan is treading a unique path and is accomplishing its mission in the present great national crisis. It was just five years ago, in 1940, that Japan celebrated her 2,600 years of national foundation and all over Japan various kinds of meetings befitting the occasion were held. In that year, on October 17, a great Protestant Christian Mass Meeting, including all the 36 denominations was held on the ground of the Aoyama Gakuin, (then Methodist College) Tokyo. About 25,000 Christian men and women with a choir of 2,000 voices assembled and held two meetings, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, under fervent spiritual atmosphere.

A historical resolution was passed at this meeting. It decided to dissolve all the denominations and organize one united Church of Christ in Japan in memory of this national event. The responsible officers of all denominations met and elected a committee on union clothed with all the powers necessary for union. The first formal committee meeting met next day at the Tokyo Y.M.C.A. and elected as chairman, Dr. Yoshimura Abe, then Bishop of the Japan Methodist Church and as vice-chairman, Michio Kozaki then representing Japan Congregational Church. This committee met twice or three times a week, electing a small committee on creed, organization, ministry, and finance. After eight months of deliberations it finally agreed on definite rules and the Church of Christ in Japan was successfully organized on June 25, 1941 under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

### Christian Body Recognized

In Japan, from the beginning of 1941 there was a national regulation, the so-called Religious Body Law under which the Government perused the details and rules of the Church of Christ in Japan, and on November 26, this Christian body was officially recognized as one of Japanese religious organizations and given all the protection and priviledges. In Japan at present 13 different sects of Shintoism and 28 Buddhist denominations and two Christian Churches, Japan Catholic Church, and the Church of Christ in Japan are all recognized by the Government and treated with equality and fairness.

The Church of Christ in Japan is an independent and self-supporting church with 250,000 members. As the Church of the New Testament, this Japanese Church believes one Lord, one Baptism and one Faith. In Japan Protestant Christians are cooperating in various national and social enterprises and movements with the Catholic people. Moreover, in many ways they are working together with the Shinto and Buddhist people. This cooperation of different religious bodies, is only possible in Japan. We are different only in religious beliefs, but we have many common problems and hopes, and it is quite natural that we shall collaborate with one another. Such is not always the case in most of the countries in the world, and there may be some misunderstandings and prejudices in other countries at present concerning this Japanese religious harmony.

But many times, we believers of different religions in Japan have met together socially or otherwise without any uneasiness or suspicion. The truth is, the Church of Christ in Japan is an outcome of 80 years of tried Christian experience. At the beginning of the Meiji Era, 80 years ago, Christianity was introduced into Japan mostly by the American and the British missionaries. The first converts who later became the leaders of this young Church, came from best cultured and educated young men. These young men were great patriots and many of them became Christians motivated by ardent patriotism. Therefore, they naturally tried to avoid all secretarian antagonism and struggle which characterized Western Christian history. These young men wanted to organize non-denominational Japanese Church. For instance, my father, Hiromichi Kozaki who died eight years ago at the age of 83, worked with this spirit for 60 years, building his own church upon that very foundation.

The Church of Christ in Japan came into existence naturally on this traditional soil of national unity. We Japanese Christians, are just as patriotic as any other group of Japanese people, and many of our ministers and young members of our Church have given their lives for our country in the past and in the present great crisis. I know that over there, even now many silent prayers are being offered for the best future of Christianity.

So it is not easy for many of our people to reconcile as to why the Americans who brought the Gospel and the Bible to our country—the same Americans, are now butchering our non-military civilians including many women and children by their promiscuous bombing. Americans are destroying the homes and lives of tens of thousands, of innocent civilians and their places of worship.

### 50 Churches Burned

In Tokyo alone, over 50 Christian Churches have been destroyed and completely burnt down. Already four Christian ministers lost their lives to save the lives and houses of their flocks. We knew in the last great war, the American people strongly opposed this burning of cities and killing of civilians. We, Christians in Japan, know more about America than non-Christian Japanese. Therefore, we feel more keenly against this American bombing and cruelty.

We think the greatest cause of this war is inequality of natural resources of different nations and the dogged desire on the part of satiated ones to hold these resources. Such of course, is contrary to Christian faith. We feel unless true Christian faith becomes a living reality, the end of wars and rumors of war is not in sight.

The churches in Japan are holding their services of worship under present difficulties and danger. The ministers are serving not only for the members of the church but for the broader needs of national demands. We are praying day and night "Thy will be done on the earth as it is in Heaven" and we know all the Christians all over the world are also offering this same lord's Prayer. In order to realize this Lord's Prayer, there is only way, that is, revival of Christian faith. We, Christians in Japan, therefore, are determined that God's righteousness shall be brought on this earth through these supreme sacrifices and that they will not have been made in vain.

# Japanese Thought and Character

### Empires of Idea: America (II)

**By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO**
**Of the Nippon Times Staff**

Benjamin Franklin's success as a public man was due in great part to the sympathy and help given him in Europe, especially in France which was most willing to settle her old score with Britain by bolstering America. As the Prussian colonel Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben played an important role in the organization of the army of the Confederation, so had the sympathetic spirits of France, Spain, and Holland rendered invaluable help in turning the scales against Britain.

In winning all this foreign assistance Franklin rendered excellent service, and his appearance in Paris in the winter of 1776-7 created a great sensation—an occasion for a nation-wide enthusiasm for the American cause. In producing this effect fashion played as great a part as politics. Playing skillfully on the French mentality, or sentimentality, Franklin captured the hearts of the people. His photograph was exhibited in every shop window; women did their hair à l'independence and à la Bostonienne, and men walked about in coarse shoes à la Franklin.

He remained in France nearly 10 years till old age obliged him to return home. Earlier in his career he had visited England several times as America's diplomatic negotiator and received honorable degrees from Oxford and Edinburgh. There was scarcely a branch of activity in which this extraordinary man did not or could not prove himself an adept: he was a good businessman, a printer, a newspaper editor, a writer, a philosopher, and an inventor as well as a politician and a diplomat. And yet his success was won largely in Europe and by Europe, and his literary style which was modelled upon Addison's as he himself acknowledges in his autobiography, is essentially European and about which there is very little that may be called characteristically American.

### The Sketch Book

Washington Irving's place in American literature is unmistakable. He is described as America's first literary ambassador to Britain, though his credentials as such were but grudgingly acknowledged on the other side. His was, as it were, a humble tribute bearer from an insignificant little nation to a grand old empire. He remained "the best 17 years of his life" in Europe, chiefly in England; his masterpiece, "The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent," was the first literary tribute which the "New World" presented to the old.

Out of the 34 "sketches" of which the book is composed, only three or four have an American semblance. The famous "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" are tales of the Hudson, to be sure, but they are more Dutch than American being "found among the papers of the late Diedrich Knickerbocker" who "thrived during the reign of Dutch governors." Two other short pieces, "Traits of Indian Character" and "Philip of Pokanoket," so redolent of the cruel war of extermination waged by the American settlers against the American Indians, are not likely to inspire the reader with favorable thoughts on the American character.

Except for these four, the remainder of the book is devoted to English subjects and scenes, historical and contemporary; England is "played up" as any country can possibly be by the most ardent and devoted of its foreign admirers. For all this, however, the book did not meet with the spontaneous or instantaneous acceptance in England as its author had anticipated. Sir Walter Scott augustly pronounced the book to be "positively beautiful" and sent Irving these gracious words: "I am sure you have only to be known to the British public to be admired by them and I would not say so unless I was really of that opinion." But despite Scott's recommendation no English publisher would undertake to publish the book until in 1819 it was put out at the author's own risk. Thereafter, of course, it enjoyed the uninterrupted popularity on both sides of the ocean that it deserved.

### Irving's Prophecy

Reading over its pages, one is struck with the almost abject manner in which the author admires everything English—the English countryside, English cathedrals, the English house wife, English poets, English gentlemen, English festivals, English taverns. His infatuation and adulation at times rise to veritable worship. However, at times he reveals pique at the arrogant air which the English habitually assume toward everything American and cannot help venting his resentment though couched in deferential terms.

"It is with feelings of deep regret that I observe the literary animosity daily growing between England and America," he writes and goes on to complain of "British writers' indulgence of splenetic remark and illiberal spirit of ridicule," of America's misfortune at being "visited by the worst kind of English travelers." He also warns of the dangerous effect which such a tendency may have on the relations between the two nations: "There is not a calumny dropped from English pen nor an unworthy sarcasm uttered by an English statesman that does not go to blight goodwill and add to the mass of latent resentment." How sensitive was the American susceptibility to anything said by their cousins across the Atlantic! Or how complete was the stranglehold which England had upon America's moral life and character! "Possessing then, as England does, the fountainhead whence the literature of the language flows, how completely is it in her power, and how truly is it her duty, to make it the medium of amicable and magnanimous feeling . . . ."

While admitting his country's humiliating position vis-a-vis Britain, Irving, however had prophetic vision of a day in the future when his country would rise to greatness and be in a position both to benefit friends and damage enemies: "The present friendship of America may be of but little moment to her, but the future destinies of that country do not admit of a doubt; over those of England, there lower some shadows of uncertainty. Should then a day of gloom arrive; should these reverses overtake her from which the proudest empires have not been exempt; she may look back with regret at her rashness in repulsing from her side a nation she might have taken to her bosom, thus destroying her only chance for real friendship beyond the boundaries of her own dominions." And so on in the pitiful strains of a jilted lover, courting the favor of England's approving glance and appealing to her sense of justice and chivalry. Such were the terms and conditions under which Irving won his coveted place as "America's first literary ambassador to England." It does not seem quite correct then to call Irving a characteristically American writer.

### Bostonian Pedants

Longfellow and Whittier are no more American than any good poet or mystic of cosmopolitan bent may be called American. Longfellow, if I remember rightly, is commemorated by a bust in the "Poets' Corner" of Westminster Abbey—a wonderful honor for him and his country!

It is impossible to imagine a poet who may be styled less American than Whittier, the "sweet Quaker poet." His claim to immortality rests on his love of nature his soul being stirred by natural outdoor life like our own Saigyo and Basho, with the "voices of Burns and Wordsworth ever ringing in his ears." Longfellow and Whittier were born in America but they were as aloof from Americanism as any sweet-voiced bird of passage flying over this earth can be.

When we come to Emerson, Holmes and David Thoreau, we begin to "smell" something of America—a bit pungent, if not malodorous. The first two are typical of the arrogant professorial Bostonian pedant whose lineal descendants continue to thrive to this day. A perusal of their writings makes one suspect that their first aim in writing was to impress the reader with a sense of their own cleverness. Their motto was never to use a simple direct argument where they could spin out a roundabout cobweb of scholarly theorizing, and their idea of originality was to restate ancient thoughts in a high-sounding academic gibberish.

There is about Emerson a vein of Baconian philosophy of "this-worldly wisdom" which fills one with moral repulsion though his highflown, sonorous style may dazzle the neophyte. He addresses, rather than talks, to you in a pompous ex-cathedral manner as if he were lecturing in a class-room. His "Conduct of Life" is Machiavellian. His "Representative Men" includes, if I remember rightly, no Americans, all his admired specimens of humanity being either European or ancient demigods which proves that he paid but little compliment to his own country. Besides, his personal reputation, the major part of it at any rate, was derived from his journey to England where he had the great honor of meeting Carlyle, and his correspondence with him after his return home. All of which proves that he was, like most of his famous predecessors and contemporaries, "made in Europe and by Europe."

### 'Fable'

There is one simple, honest thing Emerson has written—Fable—and it is so short that we may reproduce it here:

The mountain and the squirrel
Had a quarrel;
And the former called the latter
"Little Prig."
Bun replied,
"You are doubtless very big;
But all sorts of things and weather
Must be taken together,
To make up a year
And a sphere.
And I think it no disgrace
To occupy my place.
If I'm not so large as you,
You are not so small as I,
And not half so spry.
I'll not deny you make
A very pretty squirrel track;
Talents differ: all is well and wisely put;
If I cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can you crack a nut."

But the power and beauty of this gem consists in its being absolutely un-American. As the world is aware, America's pride and greatness lie in bulk, numbers and quantity over which she is perpetually delighted. So famous is this feature of American culture that the following, taken from George Santayana, is almost superfluous:

"To my mind the most striking expression of his (the American's) materialism is his singular preoccupation with quantity—The President of Harvard College, seeing me once, inquired how my classes were getting on; and when I replied that I thought they were getting on well, that my men seemed to be keen and intelligent, he stopped me as if I were about to waste his time. 'I meant' said he, 'What is the number of students in your classes?'"

### Thoreau and Poe

"Thoreau was an original writer both in matter and style and exhibited some features peculiarly American, namely, he was terribly egoistic and unsocial which shallow observers are apt to mistake for individuals or even personality. He had a genius of a sort but of the sour inhumanitarian brand. The spirit underlying his life and work was the reverse of "gentle" or such as one might expect from a sincere lover of nature and simple life of which he was allegedly a champion. If it may be said that he loved mankind, he was a hater of men; and his friends were justified in "loving him but not liking him." His sole preoccupation in life was to "discover the art of living well" for himself. "He never married; he lived alone; he never went to church; he never voted; he refused to pay any tax to the State; he ate no flesh, he drank no wine; he never knew the use of tobacco."

Thoreau sought solitary life on the shores of Walden Pond in the same spirit in which he learned to manufacture the pencil—with a fierce desire to make the most out of life with total disregard for the society of which he was a unit. His experiment in Walden was on par with the fad to "live on ten cents a day," and with all his talk and practice about the natural simple life he died at the comparatively young age of 45.

Thus his remarkable experience, interesting as it is to read on paper, was a tragic failure. The doctrine of his life was neither practicable nor profitable to persons other than himself as every utilitarian doctrine is bound to be when it is lacking in moral inspiration. And yet it may be said that his life and work were a kind of bitter demonstration and revolt against the artificial and sordidly materialistic life which he saw developing around him. In this sense, Thoreau was not only un-American but anti-American and therefore not a typical American writer or thinker.

Poe, the greatest writer of stories ever born in America, has left an influence behind him that defies time and space. To this day he has innumerable admirers and imitators all over the world—even in these parts—one of them being a popular writer of detective and adventure stories whose pen-name is "Edogawa Ranpo," a Japanized form of "Edgar Allan Poe." His literary criticisms contained in a book the title of which I have ungratefully forgotten, are as acute and impressive as the wonderful tales he wrote.

But if there is any country which may rightly claim Poe to be its own, that country is certainly not America. The way in which Poe lived and died in America, pathetic as it was, was less undeserved than the posthumous injustice which he was allowed to suffer for 25 years before he was rescued by a friendly biographer.

Poe died at the age of 40 so the most fruitful part of his literary life could not have been more than 10 or 15 years. During this span he labored for dear life, straining every resource of body and mind to produce those original tales and poems which continue to this day an ever-fresh source of intellectual pleasure and stimulation. Yet he was always so ill-paid that he remained all his life in the breadline, often in the starvation-line. "You never sing the Muses so well as when penniless," Poe himself wrote. This fact, taken together with his addiction to drink and drug, had caused the popularization of most dastardly lies—that he was a chronic drunkard, an ingrate, a moral reprobate, and so on.

Now that his character has been posthumously rehabilitated or partially rehabilitated, his admirers are left with only this reflection: America, as it is constituted, is not the country to do justice to any man of genius and Poe's is typical of the fate that is sure to overtake anyone with a genuine streak of genius who has the misfortune to be born in America unless he combines—an impossible task—the American talent for money-making or "pushing to the front" of sheer material success. Upon this point we may once more quote the following apparently enigmatic words of George Santayana who, by the way, can never be said to be an unfriendly critic of America.

"The luckless American who is born a conservative or who is drawn to poetic subtlety, pious retreats or gay passions, nevertheless has the categorical excellence of work, growth, enterprise, reform and prosperity dinned into his ears: every door is open in this direction and shut in the other so that he either folds up his heart and withers in a corner—in remote places you sometimes find such a solitary gaunt idealist—or else he flees to Oxford or Florence or Montmartre to save his soul, or perhaps not to save it."

Put in simpler language, Santanaya means that the man of genius, if unluckily born in America, is destined to die in the gutter unless he takes himself out of that country betimes.

# Nippon Envoy Describes Battle Scenes At Koenigsberg Prior to Capitulation

Domei

MANCHOULI, April 30.—The high morale of the German people and the unflagging spirit of the German soldiers throughout the two and a half months siege of Koenigsberg, before that city fell at Soviet hands, is vividly described for the first time by Japanese Vice-Consul Toranosuke Oda, lately of that city, who reached here today on his way home. His story, in part, follows:

"I had already left Koenigsberg and was in Berlin, but fearing a crisis in the latter city I went back again to my post to round up affairs. On January 24, therefore, I boarded a German passenger plane. We flew over Soviet troops who were moving along the Polish road.

"I quickly finished my task of adjusting all the Consulate affairs, but by that time the Soviet air forces were already bombing the airfield there and Soviet mechanized units were almost five kilometers of the city. All chance of returning to Berlin was gone and so I decided to remain in Koenigsberg.

"The siege of the city continued for two and a half months, during which all of us lived underground. The fighting spirit of the German troops was very high and every day at 5 a.m. they underwent strenuous military training.

"For four days, before the city finally and bravely fell, several hundred heavy artillery pieces fired continuously from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. In addition, there were heavy air raids and machinegunning. The entire city became one disastrous battlefield.

"Bombs often dropped near the Japanese Consulate, sometimes as close as five meters, but miraculously the building escaped destruction. On March 8, Soviet troops entered the city. We were very respectfully treated and on March 15 were taken to Moscow. We left Moscow on March 20 and started on our journey homeward."

# News and Views

### A Side Show in China

The United Nations' Conference on International Organization would, after all, amount to nothing but a show business projected and run by enemy war leaders. Such predictions made earlier by many observers on this side of the Pacific and elsewhere in the world seem to have already been fully borne out by a series of developments that have taken place at the 'Frisco confab since it got under way last week.

Whether farce or tragi-comedy, a show is a show, and the San Francisco Conference will in all likelihood end up as such. While the projectors of this show business are doing their utmost to make the best of the fanfare, there are ominous indications that Chungking, a nominal member of the sponsor nations of the Conference, is going to stage a side show, intentionally or unintentionally, which may turn out to be a far more serious business in nature.

A Domei dispatch from Shanghai on April 29 reported that the none too cordial relations between Chungking and Yenan had become so strained recently that a full-dress armed clash between the two regimes in China appeared to be in the offing. According to this report, the Chiang Kai-shek regime has followed up its markedly stiffened attitude toward the Chinese Communist regime with specific orders to its army commanders to tighten up Chungking's military cordon sanitaire laid around the Yenan-controlled area in the northwestern interior of China.

While this Shanghai report remains neither confirmed nor denied either by Chungking or by Yenan, such a development as indicated in the report seems quite possible in view of the precariously strained relations between the two regimes following the breakdown earlier this year in their protracted negotiations for a coalition government. A high political tension intermingled with bitter bickerings has marked the relations between them in recent weeks.

Chungking's suddenly stiffened attitude toward Yenan, it may be recalled, has resulted more than anything else from Washington's recent clarification of its policy that the Chungking instead of the Yenan regime is the legitimate recipient of the American Lend-Lease assistance to China. Subsequently, the Chungking regime has not only flatly refused all of Yenan's demands but also retracted its concessions made earlier on the coalition government issue.

The Yenan Communist regime, on its part, has quickly reacted to such an abrupt stiffening in Chungking's attitude toward the regime. Yenan is now openly demanding an outright liquidation of the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Chungking as a prerequisite to the formation of a Chungking-Yenan coalition government. Politically, these two regimes have been separated from each other by an unbridgeable difference in respective stands on the issue.

Now, this high political tension prevailing between the two regimes seems to be gradually developing into an open armed conflict. It is, however, nothing to be wondered at. A cursory survey of the relations between the Chiang Kai-shek and Chinese Communist regimes shows that both resorted liberally to armed force in the past in their attempt to seek a showdown in political issues.

With an open armed clash apparently about to be resumed between Chungking and Yenan, it is highly interesting and significant to note that Chungking, in its suddenly stiffened stand against the Chinese Red regime, has at its back Washington's fullest understanding and support, if not open encouragement, to such a course of action.

At the same time, the fact should not be overlooked that the Yenan regime had been supported in its strong stand against Chungking in the past months not by Washington's opportunistic policy alone. As a matter of fact, Yenan's political offensive against Chungking became markedly vigorous after the United States shifted its favors to the Chiang Kai-shek regime recently. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that Yenan has as its supporting force what Washington is to Chungking.

In fact, the rapidly mounting tension between Chungking and Yenan is highly significant in terms of international politics mainly in that it represents extremely delicate relations between the Powers that stand behind the two opposing Chinese regimes. In short, the ranking players of the game of international power politics appear to have started playing their favorite tricks in China without the ostentation of wearing top hats and white gloves which they never neglect while attending a full-dress conference such as the one now in session at San Francisco.

If the report from Shanghai as referred to above is an indication, it may be that the side show now in full progress in the interior of China reflects what actually underlies the main show at San Francisco in a more truthful and realistic image and also that one may find a useful key to what is to develop on the international political, if not military, front that will inevitably affect China after the 'Frisco show is over, even without waiting until this global war comes to an end.

And whether or not Yenan will steal the show as Comrade Molotov did at San Francisco is a thing that remains yet to be seen. In any case, one thing is certain—the American public will have to pay an exceedingly high admission fee to get a reserved seat to "enjoy" the show.

### Army Appointments Bared

Major General Rishiro Shirataki has been appointed Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Taikyu Divisional District, and Major General Sadamu Maruyama has been named Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Kumamoto Divisional District, the War Ministry announced on Tuesday. Major General Toyoichi Matsuura has been named Commander of the Nagasaki Regimental District, while Major General Isamu Yanagi has been appointed Commander of the Toyohara Regimental District, it was simultanously announced by the War Ministry.

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**Nippon Times**
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Nichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 852, 858.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 203, 403, 6657, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥[illegible]; one year ¥63.00. Postage 60 sen to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.30 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1945

## 'One Mind and One Body'

It was exactly ten years ago today that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, returning from his memorable first visit to Japan, issued the Rescript proclaiming the great principle that the two sister Empires of Japan and Manchoukuo should be as of "one mind and one body." The significance of this intimate relationship between the two countries has never been so great as now after ten years of ever-increasing mutual advantage. It was particularly emphasized by the formal visit to Tokyo last week of Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui who came to convey the warm sentiments of the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his historic visit and to assure that the pledge of mutual aid plighted at that time would be manifested in Manchoukuo's complete support of Japan in the present war upon which hinges the future destiny of both countries. Needless to say, this unstinted contribution of Manchoukuo to the conduct of the war constitutes an invaluable factor in rendering it possible for Japan to withstand indefinitely the assaults of the enemy.

Tangible evidence of Manchoukuo's contribution to East Asia's common war effort is to be seen in the sweeping measures which that country has instituted since the beginning of this year. Whereas in the early days of the war Manchoukuo considered it to be her chief function to serve as a source of supplies to bolster Japan's fighting power, a new conception of regarding herself as much of a first line participant in the war as Japan now pervades the country.

To do her full share as an active belligerent, Manchoukuo has taken in hand a fundamental adjustment of her basic industries under a plan framed in the light of conditions in Japan and China. She has not only revised upward her goal for the increased production of iron, coal, light metals, and other vital materials, but she has taken measures to bring about a great increase in the production of fuels which had not previously been included in her earlier goals. With regard to her contribution of foodstuffs which already has been of such vital value in the past, she has adopted measures to increase her output still further by increasing the number of families engaged in agriculture by 10 per cent and by increasing the area of waste land to be reclaimed by 50 per cent as compared with last year.

In order to provide the necessary labor for these projects, every one in the country is being put to work directly in fields concerned specifically with the expansion of the nation's fighting power. All engineering activities not directly concerned with the war have been suspended and the resulting savings in materials, technique, and labor are being concentrated in industries vital to the conduct of the war. Students are being mobilized for labor service, and men who have been in retirement are being brought back into active work. The maximum utilization, therefore, is being made of both materials and manpower to direct the country's total capacity to the conduct of the war.

Such wholehearted endeavor on the part of Manchoukuo to throw her total weight into the conduct of the war will prove to be a most vital factor in the coming days of the struggle when the decisive battles will be fought in the Japan-Manchoukuo-North China triangle. It will mean that this inner citadel of defense will be rendered well-nigh impregnable, thanks largely to the virtually limitless potential power of Manchoukuo. No better proof can be manifested than this, that Japan and Manchoukuo are indeed as of "one mind and one body" in fighting together thus in inseparable cooperation in the war which will determine the future of them both as indeed of all East Asia.

## The Return of Marshal Petain

There is something ineffably tragic yet inspiringly heroic in the spectacle of Marshal Philippe Petain voluntarily returning to France to face trial on the preposterous charge of treason against his country which he has served so faithfully and so long. Ever the bluff and straightforward soldier for all his punctilious politeness, he presented a picture of magnificent nobility towering over the tawdry machinations of his petty enemies as with simple dignity he motored across Switzerland to place himself in the hands of his accusers.

All France knows of course that Marshal Petain is no traitor. He is a patriot of the patriots, as his whole life career attests. The people of France can never forget that he is the great national hero who saved his country from disaster at Verdun and at the Marne in the dark days of 1916. Then in the even darker days of 1940 when neither politicians nor generals proved capable of preventing the complete collapse of France, the aged Marshal came out of the past, out of the peace and contentment of his well-earned retirement, to assume the onerous burden of picking up the shattered remnants of his country to put it back on the road to recuperation and renovation.

Of course it was not an easy task, and even more it was a thankless task. Naturally it was difficult for any Frenchman to accept the humiliation of defeat and of an armistice, and still more difficult to accept the fact that the road to regeneration necessitated a revolutionary change in the traditional French way of life and in the traditional pattern of French social and political philosophy. But it was the only way of salvation for France, and Marshal Petain took the responsibility of placing France upon that necessary new course however painful it was. To do so was an act of supreme courage and patriotism, the more noble and self-sacrificing because it was unspectacular and unpopular.

Now that the fortunes of France have changed, the petty self-seeking politicians who have climbed to the seats of power are accusing the old Marshal of having betrayed his country. It is a most preposterous charge, for the Marshal saved and preserved his country, not betrayed it. The bulk of the French people at heart know that fact, the active accusers of the Marshal among them. The scheming politicians sentenced the Marshal to death in a travesty of a trial in absentia only in order to advance their political schemes. Now, however, the Marshal has returned to demand a trial in person.

The Marshal's voluntary return must be most embarrassing and most unwelcome to the authorities who sentenced him to death in absentia. Now that the Marshal has so courageously placed himself in their hands, they dare not execute the sentence which they so irresponsibly passed as a mere political gesture, never dreaming that some day they would be confronted with the question of actually carrying it out. For the people of France will never tolerate the martyring of this great national hero. On the other hand, a re-trial and a reversal of the sentence would discredit the sincerity and the authority of the present regime which has committed itself to the accusation against the Marshal. In any case the return of Marshal Petain opens up a public review of the whole matter which will be bound to bring to renewed light the nobility and faithfulness of the veteran soldier of France who staid steadfast in his country through the days of her greatest need while his accusers had fled for refuge abroad.

Whatever may be the outcome, Marshal Petain by his refusal to seek asylum abroad has once more demonstrated that he is a man of honor who is strong of heart and noble of action because he knows that he has always been true to his trust. By his act he is serving to expose the dastardly iniquitousness of the present contemptible rulers of France.

## EAST ASIA'S FINANCIAL POLICY

### Measures That Are Necessary Are Considered

By HIDEZO SUITA
(From the Keikoku)

III

Now what shall be the measures that must be adopted in order to break the destructive character of inflation above noted and to utilize it for positive purposes? Before considering this problem, it is necessary to stress the fact that the main cause of inflation is the increase of currency and that price rises and the localized existence of goods are only its phenomena. The Greater East Asia financial policy whose task is to solve the problem of inflation is one of such synthetic government policies, and the following points should be stressed in this financial policy:

(1) Check on industrial capital! There is much argument that the increased issue of currency in the Greater East Asia War is unavoidable. However, I am of the opinion that there still remain room for adopting various measures in this respect. There can be no question as to financial expenses which are necessary for the prosecution of the war, but much thrift can be exercised in respect to capital for industrial development. It is questionable whether capital has been spent only for necessary industrial development in China and the Southern Regions. Even supposing that capital has been invested only when absolutely needed, there is much doubt if the minimum amount has been utilized with a maximum efficiency. Are not traders of dubious repute actively engaged in stimulating speculation?

#### Control of Capital

Moreover, investigations should be made regarding control of capital, financial systems for greater efficiency, more effective methods of control as well as the unification of financial control and location of responsibility, etc.

(2) Development of flexible policies for the purpose of absorbing capital! Absorbsion of capital by means of specific materials must be carried out on a greater scale. At the same time, savings must be encouraged. It would be a difficult task to block up purchasing power during the march of inflation, but it must be energetically carried out anyway. To show an example of the difficulty of savings during a period of inflation, I shall cite the case of the announcement made by the Shanghai Bankers' Association regarding the amount of the deposits of local banks, trust banks and the like at the end of June last year which was only ten per cent of the total amount of currency in circulation. Of this amount, that of savings deposits constituted only 4.68 per cent. A similar phenomenon is seen more or less in all parts of Greater East Asia. Against this tendency, every possible means including lottery and others must be adopted and every occasion should be utilized for carrying out propaganda on the need of savings.

(3) Skilled operation of price policy and other material control policies: Financial operations would be impossible of success unless they are endorsed by their parallel measures affecting materials. Mechanical price policies will end in benefiting only middle merchants and will bring about a divorce between urban and rural districts. Efforts should be made in order to bring about closer cooperation between urban economy and rural economy by means of equitable prices. At the same time, the turning of materials on the spot into war strength and the interflow of materials within the common prosperity area should be systematized by controlling purchasing and distribution of materials with the services of the natives on the spot. In organizing the natives in this case, bureaucratic organizations should be avoided by all means and items of goods to be controlled should be limited to important materials; and we should profit by the fact that the National Commerce Control Association in China had to be reorganized only a year after its birth.

(4) No fear should be entertained for currency expansion Care should be taken against a tendency of checking capital which is really necessary for industrial restoration because of the fear for currency expansion. Such a trend is especially marked in Central China. The truth should be kept in mind that currency expansion for industrial restoration is an asset instead of liability.

Lastly, it should be stressed that the progress of inflation is affected by changing war situations. Fundamentally speaking, victory in the Greater East Asia War will be the ultimate solution of the problem of inflation. Thus, the most effective way of preventing the progress of inflation consist in (1) a thoroughgoing understanding of the objectives of the war and (2) unshakable maintenance of the principle of exchange rates. This means that politics predominates economy.

If the one billion peoples of Greater East Asia perfectly understand the idealogical significance of the Greater East Asia War, are convinced of their final victory in it and cooperate in the prosecution of the war, there will be no distrust for currency on their part. Moreover, what they think of the Greater East Asia War should be not so much about the problem of prices as about the fate of Greater East Asia itself. It is incumbent for the Government to take this truth into consideration and to adopt measures from this essential point of view instead of from mere economic principles or ideas of economic control.

I wish to conclude this article by stating that "the problem of inflation is also a matter of war politics."

(End)

# RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERSHIP IN EAST ASIA

## Morality Must Be Guiding Principle—Common Traditions of Asiatic Peoples Provide Assurances of Unity

By YASUBUMI FUKATSUKURI

Before dwelling at length on the conception of our leadership in this epochal construction of Greater East Asia, let us first compare the characteristics of the campaigns in the first World War and the current hostilities. The comparison reveals not a few dissimilarities existing between the two conflicts, which may be summarized under the following five heads: (1) Whereas in the former war the question lay in a choice between war and peace as far as the belligerents were concerned, the question now is either complete victory or utter ruin; (2) whereas the first World War lasted four and a half years, there is no telling how long this one will last; (3) whereas tanks played the leading role as a war weapon in the former conflict, airplanes are playing the main role in this one; (4) whereas in the former war it was the characteristic to have battles carried out on a plane, geometrically speaking, in this one it is a three-dimensional affair; and (5) whereas in the former struggle the war objective of the Ententes lay in the acquisition of territories while that of the Allied nations was to save democracy, what the Axis nations are fighting for in this war is the establishment of a new world order while the aims of the anti-Axis powers are based on the maintenance of the status quo, which in substance amounts to world domination and economic hegemony. In East Asia, this aim of Japan is envisaged in the construction of Greater East Asia, which is synonymous with the setting up of a new order.

Now in looking into the future in connection with the realization of these aspirations, what strikes us most as inexorable is the course clearly cut out for this epochal construction of Greater East Asia; its construction will be the crowning act of the current war, an immense yet worthy task never before witnessed in human history. Indeed, so tremendously important is this task that, while we are pushing a sanguinary and protracted campaign on the one hand, our hearts and souls are firmly set in the achievement of this noble undertaking. The success, of course, will mean a great sacrifice on our part, but it will be well paid for when the task becomes an accomplished fact.

### Orient to Be World's Center

We are conscious, however, of the existence of a close relationship between the conception of this work and our national ideal of "Hakko Ichiu" or universal brotherhood. So when success in this work is finally attained, it will have been brought about through the boundless benevolence of our traditional Imperial Way which is analogous to "Hakko Ichiu." Its success will further mean that the center of the world order will have been switched from the Occident to the Orient, as has already been predicted by a keen Swiss commentator who was induced to come to such a conclusion after he had learned of the tremendous, brilliant successes which the Imperial Forces had piled up, particularly those from the sea battles fought off Taiwan and the Philippines.

The conception of the construction of Greater East Asia necessarily brings up the question of who will be responsible for its success. The members of Greater East Asia are Manchoukuo, China, Burma, Thailand, and the newly risen Philippines in the main. These countries are putting their stout shoulders to the wheels of this great task under the constructive leadership of Japan. And by virtue of their close collaboration, conscious of the underlying ideals of Greater East Asia, they hope to realize freedom, independence, peace, and prosperity of the one billion Asians. And if perchance India should succeed in speedily throwing off the British yoke, then there would be another mighty constituent added to this group. That India is highly interested in the success of this undertaking was seen when the representatives of the Provisional Indian Government attended the Conference of Greater East Asiatic Nations, which was held at Tokyo in November, 1943, and where the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations was adopted.

The success of the undertaking naturally requires unanimity of conception and effort. The fact that since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, those Asians, particularly the peoples of the Southern Regions, are heartily supporting the Imperial Forces, is mute evidence indicative of the existence of common racial ties. It shows a complete reawakening on their part as an Asiatic race, that there flows common Asiatic blood in them, and that an Asiatic spirit runs through them. Indeed, a wise saying is "Asia is one." But what we must remember here is the fact that in the construction of Greater East Asia the nucleus is Japan, Manchoukuo and China. This assertion does not necessarily arise from the size of territories nor from the amount of influence they wield, but from the standpoint of the positions they hold politically, economically, ideologically, historically as well as culturally. In other words, without these three countries there would be no Greater East Asiatic conception.

### An Immense Task

However difficult as is this task of the construction of Greater East Asia, it is yet an undertaking possible of accomplishment; so we must proceed wisely and systematically. The immensity of the task hardly compares to what was accomplished under our Meiji Restoration, for that work was but a domestic problem. But on the other hand, the construction of Greater East Asia is international in character and requires deep insight and capable statesmanship. Moreover, the countries of East Asia are being jealously watched by our ambitious enemies who, intent upon hindering our work, are resorting to all kinds of sinister stratagems. For these reasons, it is almost impossible to predict when the work will be consummated though we are positive of its ultimate success.

Now in pushing this great work there is an important point, which must be clarified. That is the clarification of our conception of leadership. To our way of thinking, this leadership must be rooted in morality.

In a sense, the life which we enjoy is a life of morality because man is not an animal but born with a moral sense which develops as he grows; hence no nation, which is a union of individuals like ourselves, can live by professing hollow morality to satisfy its sinister desires. Because morality is too precious a thing to be trifled with for material gains, if a nation persists in it, such a nation is an enemy of morality.

### High Respect for Morality

Moral Japan it is which sponsors the construction of Greater East Asia; hence her conception of leadership must necessarily concern the moralization of East Asia. While Japan herself is a nation possessed of a long history of moral construction, we also perceive the existence of a high respect for morality among the rest of the Asians. This is evidenced in the production of the world's most famed sages: Confucius, Mencius, Lao-tsze and Socrates, of whom the first three are of Asiatic origin; likewise all of the three greatest spiritualists of the world: Buddha, Christ and Mahomet, come from Asia. Hence we can see clearly why Asiatic morality is far superior to that of the Occident.

It has been truly said that "there is no sage in the United States." Though Washington may be called a sage by those Americans who worship him, yet it is clear that the "father" of America did not teach his posterity the essence of political morality.

Now returning to the question of Greater East Asia, we can understand why our conception of leadership in this work has for its object the moralization of East Asia. The idea is closely associated with the moral teachings of Confucius and his disciples, and also with what was advocated by the Confucian scholars of Japan, China and Manchoukuo. It must be admitted here that though these three nations form the nucleus in the undertaking, not all of the peoples in these countries believe in the Confucian precepts nor practice his morality. This is seen in the fact that even in China, the native place of Confucius, his teachings do not flourish but what actually controls the thought and belief of the populace is a mixture of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. But a review of the history of the spiritual life of these three peoples reveals that Confucian morality has played a large part in the forming of their cultural life, as is evidenced by the records of the Confucian School and the political history of our Yedo era under the Tokugawa regime. There is no question that among these three peoples Confucian morality is deep-rooted and quite an influence.

The same may be said of Buddhism, as it has also exercised a great moral influence over these three races. It is Buddhism that has contributed toward the preservation of the family system and ancestor worship in these three countries. It is characteristic of moral and spiritual culture that though some aspects of it may undergo a change according to the times, yet on the whole its traditions will always remain, wielding a powerful influence over the people.

From these reasons, it is quite clear that Confucian teachings have been responsible in the past for leading these three peoples to their moral and spiritual unity. The existing unity is such that we can confidently believe in the furtherance of their mutual help, rapprochement and fusion in the future. In fact, these three peoples are the "Confucian races."

Likewise with the peoples of the Southern Regions, it is incumbent upon us to meet them in the spirit of sympathy, collaboration and constructive leadership. There are many evidences showing a racial similarity between them and Japanese people. This similarity is observed in their physical features, in their clothing, food and dwelling, and in their etiquette and religious rites. These are indicative of a considerable intercourse that must have been carried on between the two peoples since long ago. The history of our intercourse in the past four hundred years, since the Azuchi and Momoyama eras leads us to believe in the development of closer relationship in the future. The advent of the War of Greater East Asia has particularly rendered this tendency all the more conspicuous. The understanding they have come to have regarding the meaning of the current war has influenced them to wake up as an Asiatic race to enjoy a place in the sun. Many are the native inhabitants, so happy over their release from the Occidental yoke, who are extending unstinted help and cooperation to the Imperial Forces.

To meet them half-way, possibly more than half-way, we must endeavor to be kind and sincere toward them; we must teach and lead them in a right path, so that their moral and cultural level may be raised. We must not forget that the peoples in the South are a great source of power in the construction of Greater East Asia. In short, our conception of leadership in this tremendous task is to see those peoples securely enlisted under the banner of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and that this can be realized only through our kindness and constructive leadership.

## ASIA'S REAWAKENING

### New Concepts Being Evolved As Result of War

By VIET-NAM

**Viet-Nam is the pen name of an Indo-Chinese writer who gives in the following essay a most penetrating analysis of the changes which have been wrought in the Asiatic consciousness as a result of the "harrowing realities" of this War. His approach to the subject is objective and his conclusion realistic.**

The present war has wrought great, profound changes in East Asia. Some are of transient nature and will depend on the final outcome of the clash of arms. Others, permanent in nature, have come to stay. Of the latter, the most conspicuous and most portentious ones are the changes which have taken place in the minds of the Asiatic peoples after or rather subsequent to December 8, 1941. Those changes are an undeniable reality and it is not a sweeping assertion to declare that a billion Asiatics have been affected by them. For there can be no gainsaying that we are witnessing a great historical process transcending all possessing the same ethical gencies. Its repercussions have made themselves felt far and wide beyond national frontiers. They have affected and permeated one and all possessing the same ethical affinity, sharing the same cultural heritage born from the fount of Chinese Confucianism and Indian Buddhism. In short that process has become by now a solid, permanent fact which cannot be eradicated nor simply ignored. It will per fas et nefas mark an entirely new chapter in the future relations of our peoples with the rest of the world and this no matter what the issue of the war might be.

### What We Are Up Against

Objectively stated, the crux of the matter is this: for the second time within the lapse of thirty-six years an Asiatic nation has pitted her strength against mighty, leading Western Empires, fighting them with the science of the West and with the spirit which bears out with full impact the quintessence of Asia's own spiritual values. In a convincing manner, that nation has demonstrated that science, to which the West owes its astounding supremacy over the four corners of the earth, can be mastered with equal success as in the land of its birth. With this newly acquired means further bolstered by the traditional background which had made Asia a strong and potent factor in past ages, the people of this land are now in a position to meet Western supremacy on equal terms and claim for themselves the right to equality and a place worthy of their old civilization.

Such are the essential facts to be borne in mind for a full comprehension of the issue involved. As it is well-known, the first victory of Port Arthur in 1905 swept throughout the the length and breadth of the Orient like a whirlwind. It was the first question mark that ever stood before Western ascendency, the first revelation that caused millions of Asiatics hitherto lying hopeless and helpless under the omnipotent guns of the West to lift up their heads and think. Those mighty guns which had reduced to virtual impotency the world's oldest and brightest civilization may not, after all, always prevail. For with Port Arthur standing as a living proof, the Asiatic peoples began to realize that they were not foredoomed to play forever the part of a disconsolate pupil, that the West was not predestined to play forever the role of an exacting and imposing tutor. They began to realize that through scientific acquisitions there will come about changes by virtue of which Asia once again could reassert herself and regain her lost attributes

### Take Keen Interest

Today we see Japan face to face in a life-and-death struggle with two new opponents who unlike the amorphous Russian giant of old are the very backbone of Western might.

Seldom indeed have the Asiatic peoples taken so keen an interest. Rarely, if ever, have they been so earnest in the proud consciousness of their own history. No longer are to be heard words of despair reminiscent of a past bondage, marked by degradation and sullied with shame. No longer is to be witnessed the sorry sight of Asiatics disowning their own origin and turning their back in disdain on things of their own making. The purging fire of the war and its accompanying successes have cleansed all this in one sweep and brought about self-consciousness, self-confidence, new understanding and fresh appreciation of our own intellectual and spiritual inheritance. As one of the leaders of New China has pointedly remarked: "We of East Asia today do not want things done for us, however well; we wish to do things for ourselves, to have the destinies of our lives subject ultimately to our own will."

All these are evidences of the all pervading will and volition to effect a radical shift to Orientalism which, in a sense, is but a natural reaction to the materialistic concepts of the Old Order of things whose edifice is being shaken at its foundations by the very material powers on which it was built. More clearly than even before, the Asiatic peoples have seen through the inherent weaknesses of that Old Order which has turned out to be an outstanding failure in the crucial test of blood and iron of its own making. In that order, they had once placed their trust. They had accepted its sway as an unwelcomed but somehow necessary evil in the ultimate hope that by the command it had of material powers it could bring decisive contributions to the world of happiness they had hoped for. But to their dismay they found out that instead of serving the needs of humanity, material powers were used to render those needs ever more difficult to be obtained, that instead of making life fuller and richer they were destructive of its very foundations. And so today as they turn their eyes to the four corners of the earth, they are struck dumb-founded before the stupefying spectacle of starvation in the midst of plenty, of general crisis amidst over-production and on the top of all that a war-torn world gone mad with hatred and writhing in agony.

### The Spirit of Asia

And there is where the Asiatic peoples have come to find confirmation of the excellence of the ordered precepts of their forbears and to re-appreciate in full the inherent virtues of their ways of thinking and living. For theirs are not the machine-turned order, based on material powers. Theirs are essentially made for peace, union, harmony, in short all that goes for the enjoyment of human life in all its abundance and plenitude. Their intrinsic merits of being eminently conducive to moral elevation and national enrichment are sufficiently manifest to need no further comments. They had enabled countless generations of Asiatics to maintain a well-ordered, harmonious, social and national life for thousands of years. And they have proved their worth by certain types of men they breed: men of gentleness, wisdom and broad understanding in time of peace, heroes of unusual fiber ever ready for self-immolation on the altar of duty and patriotism in time of war.

This, in short, is the spirit of Asia as contrasted to the scientific spirit with its underlying philosophy of endless struggles and conquests and its accompanying tributes of woes. Shall the former eventually prevail over the latter or shall it be the reverse, time alone can tell. At any rate, this much can be recorded as a fact: the spirit of Asia is fully awakened and is meant to reassert itself and prevail at least in its own local environments. It has rediscovered its raison d'etre in the midst of a tragic war and appeals poignantly to the innermost soul of the Asiatics all the while they are groping about for a way out of the general darkness and are seeking to escape from the harrowing realities of a world drenched in blood and reduced to shambles. They, therefore, resolve to go back to the ways of their forbears with a clearer understanding, with a renewed fervor and with the certitude borne out by bitter disillusionments that in them they again can find light, solace and strength for a life otherwise peaceful, contended, beautiful and harmonious. And it is this general quest for moral and spiritual nourishments from the East which constitutes the most conspicuous aspect of the various changes which have taken place since December 8, 1941, and which is making itself felt in all phases of the new concepts now being evolved all over Asia.

## WAR AS AN EDUCATOR

### Spirit of Ancient Warriors Still Lives

By KUMAJI YOSHIDA
(From the Teiyu Rinri)

II

The Japanese garrisons of Attu and Gadalcanal islands, for instance, fell fighting at their posts to the last man, and in these patriotic deeds as well as in similar instances of devotion to the national cause shown by the members of the Special Submarine Attack Flotilla and the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps we see a truthful embodiment of the spirit of Nanko, the greatest Japanese patriot of yore, in modern warfare. The officers and men who so heroically sacrificed their lives for their country were drawn from all classes of people in different fields of activity all over the country. This shows that whereas the samurai of the former days belonged to one particular class, the fighting men of today come of all classes. The present writer, either as the president of a street association or as the head of a neighborhood society, has officiated at many an enthusiastic send-off to men who were called to the colors, and he was each time forcibly struck by the high spirits invariably shown by the young men going forth to fight for the country. They reminded him irresistibly of a brave young samurai of old days about to set out on a campaign. Their parents, wives or other near relatives betrayed not the slightest trace of sorrow at parting; they would see their dear ones off joyously, proud in the thought that they were doing honor to their families. Here we see a truthful display of splendid national morality. And it is the War of Greater East Asia that makes the Japanese people practise the high principle of Kodo in this way.

### Contribution to Culture

Not only is the War of Greater East Asia helping forward the moral education of the Japanese people but it is making a valuable contribution toward their intellectual culture. In time of peace, one is prone to abstract theorizing, but in time of war, there is no room for indulging any idle thoughts. The truth is tested and discovered by the grim standard of life or death. The Japanese world of thought was divided until recent years into two rival schools of thought, one advocating spiritualism and the other scientism. Now, the War of Greater East Asia has driven even more strongly home to the Japanese people the importance of spiritualism, on the one hand, and made them realize the necessity of scientism all the more, on the other. Spiritualism and scientism are, in fact, two entities which ought to exist in harmony, and not ones to be made to exclude each other. The Japanese people have learned by practical experience that an idea or a culture which is really true, good and beautiful is one in which these two are harmoniously combined. Such educational effects would never have resulted from mere academic theorizing in time of peace. From the point of view of the Kodo principle, spirit and science must needs go hand in hand; by its lights, science and spirit which cannot co-exist in accord are neither true science nor true spirit. Yet it is the War of Greater East Asia that has brought this truth convincingly to all Japanese minds. The War of Greater East Asia has also done much to enlighten people on the great value of productive technique and on the immense importance of inventions and contrivances.

Thus viewed, it will be seen that the War of Greater East Asia is a good educator of the Japanese people. It is, therefore, up to all people to endeavor to derive the best educational benefits from it. Nor is it necessary to stress the great educational value of this war for the other peoples of Greater East Asia. It is this war that has awakened them and made them realize their true mission. We may further assert that not only for the Greater East Asiatic peoples but for the mankind of the whole world also it has shown itself possessed of unprecedentedly great educational significance. We have no doubt that it has convinced the Anglo-Saxons that their ideas and culture which they have hitherto misconceived as denoting the high water-mark of civilization are really exceedingly inhuman and irrational.

In short, the significance of the War of Greater East Asia as the subject of education can hardly be over-estimated. A nation which can fully appreciate its educational importance and can act conscientiously on what it profits thereby in all phases of actual life will certainly prove worthy of the name of the leader of the world.

(End)